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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

The Great Producing Territory.

SHAMBURG AND PLEASANTVILLE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
PLEASANTVILLE, VENANGO CO., PA., June 30, 1868.

The general petroleum business of the Pennsylvania Oil Region has this season taken a new lease of life, and the prospect is better than for any time within the last two years. The question of a practically inexhaustible supply is definitely settled for years to come by the tested richness of immense new fields in course of rapid development. The principal new oil fields that now engage the attention of operators, are those of Shamburg, or as it is generally called, the Upper Cherry Run District, Pleasantville and Charley Run, adjoining Oil City. It is to the two former I shall devote this letter.

SHAMBURG.

The producing region of Shamburg, or Upper Cherry Run, is one and a half miles from the Miller Tavern Station of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, and is at an elevation of three hundred feet above the valley of Oil Creek. Three oil pipes, one from Shaffer and two from the Miller Farm, supply ample means of transportation for the production, at a cost of twenty cents per barrel. The oil is forced through the pipes by means of small rotary pumps attached to the wells and worked by them, for which an allowance of one cent per barrel is allowed by the pipe company, the company furnishing the pumps. Great activity was apparent on Monday, the day of our visit. The number of new wells drilling and in course of preparation, is large. The Fee Well No. 3, lately struck, and which caused so much excitement, first engaged my special attention. This well was struck last week, and announced to produce at the rate of from one thousand to twelve hundred barrels per day, stopping the Spears Well, estimated at three hundred barrels per day. The Fee well has decreased materially since then, and at the time of our visit yesterday was producing at the rate of from 400 to 450 barrels per day and decreasing. The Spears well is pumping 80 barrels and increasing. The total daily product of the Upper Cherry Run District for Monday, carefully estimated, was 2,300 barrels, owned by Messrs. Atkinson, Lullman Farms, Shamburg, Petroleum Company, Great Republic Oil Company, and Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Oil Companies. The average depth of wells is eight hundred and seventy feet. The derricks are large, a portion of which is heavy timber. The well rigs are of massive build, and the machinery the heaviest and best yet seen by us. Height of derricks 56 feet, engine working beam 30 feet length and of 26x12-inch timber; average weight of drilling tools 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, which have a fall of about two feet; engines of 12-horse power.

I am thus prolix in order that the initiated portion of your readers can note the progress that has been made in the oil drilling business. This discription of machinery will apply to all the new fields of operation, as well as to the oil regions generally. Now I would also state a fact that may materially aid the oil dealer in his estimate of the petroleum product. The average life of a flowing well is anything like its maximum production, seldom exceeds two months, and its material production in any great paying quantity four to six months. Pumping wells are longer lived, and average only, except in exceptional cases, from four to four and a half days per week. The business men can thus see at a glance, the large number of wells that stop daily, from various causes, and the number of new ones that must be constantly coming on down, to keep up the average production. These facts are apparent to all conversant with the producing branch of the business. Lack of space in a single day's operation prevents me from giving a more extended account of the Upper Cherry Run district.

PLEASANTVILLE.

A walk of four miles along the route of a projected oil pipe through the woods, abounding in snakes and occasional oil derricks, brought us to Pleasantville, now the Mecca of oil worshippers from all sections of the country. Pleasantville is rightly named, for it is located in the best farming country we have seen in this section. The town itself is built of fine residences suggestive of luxury and comfort. It is surrounded on all sides by oil derricks, which will ere long invade and sweep the pleasant residences from our vision. The Oil City and Pittsburgh parties are largely interested in this new oil field. Among those we met were Messrs. McGrew, of your city, who have just struck a fine well of fifty barrels, which gives good promise of an increase; Fisher Bros., Ly, Williams, Shrieve, Dr. Baldwin, Vandergrift, and others of Oil City. The width of the field being developed is about a mile, which breadth is daily increasing. A number of wells are producing, averaging from fifty to one hundred barrels, and numbers are being tested daily. Fifty barrels, which gives good promise of an increase; Fisher Bros., Lyy

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIIth DISTRICT.

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	18. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

THE effect on the money market of the Repudiation Platform was immediate and significant. Gold rose Wednesday to 141, and Government Securities declined one per cent. A tremor went through business circles when the action of the Convention on the Platform became known.

THE sessions of the National Democratic Convention in New York have been so prolonged, that the Philadelphia clubs, in attendance since Friday, have been compelled to return home, having spent all their money. Now that PENDLETON'S chances are gone, his "escort" will probably be on their winding way homeward to day, from the same cause.

THE Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a sermon last Sunday from the words "Thou shalt not steal," and in the course of his remarks administered a severe flogging to the Democratic party—if they are at all sensitive. He said "I regard the refusal to pay these bonds of the United States in gold or silver as being in every disguise and under every possible plea an atrocious theft."

THE Democratic Platform is in favor of paying off the national obligations in greenbacks, when not otherwise stipulated. There are something over Two Thousand Million of these obligations. When greenbacks to this amount, or half of it, are issued, what will they be worth? A paper dollar has a value in proportion to the capacity of the issuer to redeem it in coin. Where is the coin wherewith to redeem this greenback flood?

THE platform adopted by the Democratic Convention was framed by copperheads and traitors. Conspicuous on the committee were Ex-rebel Generals HAMPTON, PRESTON and BARKSDALE, and such copperheads and rebels as LANGDON of Alabama, BOCOCK of Virginia, BAYARD of Delaware, ARCHER of Maryland, MCDONALD of Indiana, and others who were on the rebel side throughout the war. These are the leaders of the party and the expounders of its doctrines.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Reading *Dispatch* and other Republican journals suggest that Governor GEARY should convene the Legislature at once and amend the defects in the Registry Law, recently decided to be unconstitutional by a majority of the Supreme Court. It is claimed that one thousand fraudulent Democratic votes are annually cast in Berks county alone, and the same may be said of Luzerne county. The importance of preserving the purity of the ballot-box by a perfect Registry Law, it is held, will compensate for the expense of an extra session of the Legislature.

IF ANDREW JOHNSON needed anything to open his eyes to the fact that the Democrats, after they had obtained from him all the spoil he had to give, never intended to do otherwise than cast him aside as they would a squeezed lemon, he must be convinced of it now. They gave him not even a complimentary vote; the vote he did receive on the first ballot began immediately to fall off. Even the South, for whose support he has wrecked himself, failed to come up in solid column for him. Such ingratitude is well calculated to cause most men to hang themselves. But ANDREW JOHNSON is not of that kind; and the country will have to endure him for some time yet.

THE Democratic Platform, carried into practice, would set the green paper mills at work night and day to supply greenbacks for the public creditors. With the present amount of greenbacks in circulation they are 40 per cent. discount. Double and treble the issue, and the smallest arithmetical capacity would be able to make out what a greenback dollar would fetch. In Richmond, they say that in the early days of the Confederacy they went to market with their money in their vest pockets, and came away with their dinner in their baskets; but when JEFF. DAVIS's paper money mills had worked night and day for a while, they went with their money in their baskets, and came away with their dinners in their vest pockets. This is the state of things to which the unlimited paper money doctrine of the Democratic party would inevitably lead.

THAT Judge SHARSWOOD, the presiding Justice on the Supreme Court Bench of Pennsylvania, was elected last fall by fraud and perjury, has been as clearly established as any fact ever was. Judge SHARSWOOD, last week, gave the casting vote whereby the Registry Law of last winter, for the prevention of frauds at elections, was declared unconstitutional by the Court over which in a peculiar manner he has been called to preside. The law was upheld by the two Judges elected by the Republicans, and nullified by the two elected by the Democrats; and the other, not really elected at all, but who was the Democratic candidate, sided with them. So the law for the prevention of frauds and to confine elections to actual voters, went to the wall. Therefore, the Republican party in Pennsylvania must prepare to meet and defeat as best they can this fall the schemes which last fall placed Judge SHARSWOOD on the Bench. The rotten districts, of Luzerne, Berks and other Democratic strongholds, we may expect will be the theater of operations. Here Senator WALLACE's tactics have proved successful once, and if they do not again it will not be from the want of effort.

Mr. Chase's Last Bid.

The following is supposed to be the last bid by Mr. Chase for the Democratic nomination: He confived to have the following letter brought out among the Convention delegates on Saturday:

July 1, 1868. Please say to your friend that he is entirely right as to my views on suffrage and State rights. While I desire for the Southern States is liberal, I would limit it to all disfranchisements and peace and prosperity will be restored to all citizens. I would have restored to all rights restored to all citizens, and it is my opinion that suffrage to all citizens, best secured by according suffrage to the question of the practicable disposition of the question of suffrage as well as all other questions, to the people of the States themselves, not for outside orders. On this question I adhere to my old State rights doctrines.

"In the event of nomination and success, I trust I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination, nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose co-operation won the honor, would have any cause to regret their action. It is an honest desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the questions of the day in the spirit of the day, and securing to itself a long duration of ascendency. How do we do it with it."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Tuesday saw PENDLETON slaughtered in the house of his friends. Wednesday's sun saw him buried. Starting at 105 on Tuesday, rising the same day to 119; Wednesday starting at 137½, rising to 156½, and falling down to 56½, "Young Greenbacks" was no more forever! Meanwhile, HANCOCK starting at 33½ on Tuesday, left off that day at 57; on Wednesday started at 42½, rose to 145½, where he left off, still lacking 68 to nominate. During the day HENDRICKS from 39½ rose to 89 and stopped at 87. The last (eighteenth) ballot stood: HANCOCK, 144½; HENDRICKS, 87; PENDLETON, 56½.

On the surface the result of these ballotings would seem to indicate that HANCOCK is the coming man. Nothing is more likely, however, than that a new combination will show another state of things today. No combination to win was really entered into yesterday. Should the entire PENDLETON strength go for HANCOCK he would still lack twelve votes. The PENDLETONITES without combining with others, have not strength enough left to control the result.

The exhibition of bad blood among the friends of the slaughtered PENDLETON towards his opponents characterized different stages of the proceedings yesterday, and the Convention adjourned precipitately, in almost a row.

We almost forgot to make proper mention of the half vote which several times was cast for Chief Justice CHASE. The little decimal was boisterously cheered at its entrance, but it appears to have quietly made its exit somewhere about the thirteenth ballot, leaving the impression that something like a sarcasm had been perpetrated.

On Thursday HORATIO SEYMOUR, after peremptorily declining, was nominated as the Democratic candidate.

"LAWFUL MONEY."

The Democratic Platform has been artfully framed to have several meanings and bear interpretation according to the latitude. For instance, on the pivotal question of the manner of meeting the national obligations, it says that when they "do not expressly state upon their face or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." This apparently is the Pendletonian doctrine, with the author rejected. But what in reality is it? The least intelligent among the Democrats even know perfectly well that the idea of PENDLETON has ever been that the greenbacks are an unlawful, because unconstitutional, issue; and the constant endeavor of the Democratic party has from the beginning been to have greenbacks so declared by the United States Supreme Court. Nor is there any certainty that the Court will not so decide. In fact, the belief is confined to not a few that such a conclusion has already been reached, and only awaits promulgation.

Should the Court, as it may at its next meeting, early in December, promulgate this decision, and should the Democratic doctrine prevail to this extent, what will become of the "lawful money" idea?

To what else than coin will the party stand committed, while the people will have nothing but greenbacks in their pockets? What then will become of the cry of "one currency for the government and the people?"

The question is, did the Convention, fully confident in the efforts of the party to have paper issues declared unconstitutional, adopt this form of expression to commit itself to the payment of coin—the very opposite to what the platform seems to declare?

We hope we shall have an exposition of this section in the platform by the fathers. Meanwhile the green paper men should not felicitate themselves too loudly lest it turn out that their victory is but a snare and delusion.

NOT AT THE COUNCIL.

How is it that the government of the Pope is unrepresented at the Council sitting at Vienna for the purpose of improving telegraphic communication? We are led to the inquiry by the fact that representatives of all the nations of Europe save one, and that is the Popedom, are now assembled debating how to improve that, the birth of which has so much accelerated the progress of humanity. Either the Pope don't care for any further improvement in the art of telegraphy, or he has no money to invest. There is a more charitable suggestion. In his person he unites temporal and spiritual authority; and, may be, considers his spiritual rule over some of the European nations gives him representative power without sending an ambassador. The three suppositions open up a field for thought, which may be pursued without conclusions that can be regarded as ungenerous. We venture a few reflections, animated by that kindly spirit that should mark inquiries of a similar character.

Does not the Romish Church require improvement in telegraphic communication? It is the church of millions, with agencies in every part of the globe, and is it not possible for improved telegraphic operation, to place the blessing of the Pope at the disposal of his subjects, so that the words of the Holy Father may flash round the globe in a few minutes? It appears to us, reasoning on the spiritual power claimed by the Pope, that improved telegraphic operation is just the means to inspire the faithful to look from the vain baubles of earth to the rest for the weary. How imposing for telegraphic wires to be so arranged that from the Vatican the Pope might bless all the faithful on a Sunday! Imagine the effect of a priest at the altar watching the throbbing of the electric needle, and then reading the benediction of the Pope! It appears to us that if any Government should have been foremost in attendance at the Council in Vienna, it should have been that of the Holy Father.

It must, however, be borne in mind that telegraphic communication is a common civilizer. Along the same wire that the blessing flashed might come news of GARIBALDI's march; of another manifesto from MAZZINI; of the withdrawal of the French troops; of one Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. His Holiness cannot surely be restrained by such considerations, for improved telegraphic communication would enable his children all over the world to know his affliction and hasten to the rescue. Nor can it be supposed that the Holy Father views telegraphic communication and railways as opponents of his spiritual authority. These means of communication have done much to disturb old opinions; have, in a measure, reversed the order of human affairs and sent inquiry into matters regarded almost sacred by time and custom.

It may be, at the advanced period of life to which the Pope has attained, that he don't want a world's wants ticking at the palace. In this His Holiness is not far sighted. When he prays, his prayers might be transmitted, and as he is the spiritual head of the church and temporal governor of part of Italy, his daily prayers would help his people, if they only knew what he said. Instead of allocutions we should have daily blessings. The power of the Pope for blessing would be increased, and he might know what his children were doing more readily than now.

In fancy we imagine we have destroyed the idea that this Pope don't want further telegraphic power—anything to the contrary notwithstanding. Then why had he no representative at Vienna? Catholics love light, truth, freedom, extensive civilization; at least they claim they do, when allowed to interpret what the meaning is. It must be, therefore, because His Holiness was short of money that he did not send a representative. That is a little difficulty the faithful can remove. His Holiness might have sent his blessing; but blessings don't help such enterprises, and His Holiness may have thought he would not expend anything useless on a convention into which he could not go with equal power.

Our Catholic friends will see the charitable view we have taken of that absence regarded as significant, and give us the benefit of our latitudinal construction in favor of the Church of Rome aiding in the civilization of the world by extended telegraphic operations.

OH, HORATIO

HAMLET told HORATIO there were more things in Heaven and earth than were dreamt of in his philosophy. In reviewing the Democratic HORATIO, to whom the ghost of discontent has appeared, we do not wish to inform him of things in Heaven out of his philosophy, since that might be referring HORATIO to a place where he may not have an opportunity of knowing what he knows not now, even though the Democratic historian makes him into a fit person to keep company with the Patriarchs and talk with them on the wisdom of their institutions. As HORATIO SEYMOUR at the Democratic Convention, on Monday, was of the earth earthy, we must be content to grovel a little while and combat the earthy nonsense. There is another place, according to orthodox rendering, said to be paved with good intentions; and also a fourth, if we accept the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, purgatory. As HORATIO in the future is likely to be a competent authority on the existence of the two last named, we confine our review of Democratic HORATIO to earthly scenes and leave GILLET's "good christian" to solve for himself the great future.

HORATIO, you started with a sentence full of truth. You said, "Men never met under greater responsibilities than those which now weigh upon us." Brave HORATIO! know you not that the responsibilities resting upon you are the war and all its horrors? Know you not that you and your party are responsible for that war? The blood, misery and taxation that followed belong to you and your party, HORATIO. Few men have greater responsibilities than you, HORATIO; the chronicles of New York riots testify.

Scarcely had HORATIO uttered the first sentence of truth than he began to equivocate. It would be rude to call it lying, and therefore we prefer the milder phrase. The following sentence to the truthful one reads thus: "It is not a mere party triumph we seek; we are trying to save our country from the dangers that overhang it." The second sentence does not agree with the first. The Democrats seek nothing but a party triumph, and their trying to save the nation is attempting to clutch office, so that they may save themselves and let the nation slide.

HORATIO would restrain passion; banish all unkind suspicions; and after he put his audience into that heavenly frame of mind, he commenced to speak of the Chicago platform with the gall of bitterness and classify in a "glittering generality" the financial policy of the Republican party as a crime. Magnanimous HORATIO.

Rising to intended lofty inquiry, after showing forth the meekness and gentleness resulting from the banishment "of all unkind suspicions," HORATIO asks "then why have they used full five hundred millions of the taxes drawn from the people of this country to uphold a despotic military authority to crush out the life of the States?" That, HORATIO, knowing your method of putting the question to be full of "unkind suspicion," was the result of your example. It was to keep loyal men in security of life and estate, and prevent the repetition of such scenes throughout the South as those that took place in New York when you addressed the mob as "my friends."

HORATIO, you should not talk about a depreciated currency when you and yours are the cause of its existence. SOLOMON was wise and SAMSON strong, HORATIO, but they could not pay without money. In the Democratic faith, HORATIO, there is a pleasant fancy that men can pay with promises, and of course, with an absence of "unkind suspicion." You elicited the cheers of the house when you gently fostered that charming way of escaping difficulty.

HORATIO, if the pay of the wounded soldier is pinched down twenty-five per cent. less than what he expected through a depreciated currency, you must remember that wounded soldiers would not have been in existence had it not been for Democratic HORATIOS. And, HORATIO, you equivocate again when you talk about what the soldiers expected. They went to fight for the preservation of the Union. They knew when they entered the service that the Government was hardly pressed for money and men, and they gave little thought of the future, so long as they could kill the serpent of the then present.

HORATIO, though your sentences on foreign immigration glitter, they are full of passion and "unkind suspicion." Your ambition, your remembrance of chances lost, the unquiet spirits you addressed, and your vaunting tones bid a comparison. When SATAN, thrust from the battlements of Heaven into torment, looked and saw lost glory, no more for him, a revengeful speech of "glittering generalities," aimed with fell purpose, prototype of yours, HORATIO, bid the assembled powers of darkness prepare for revenge.

"To save our country!" Oh, HORATIO, how could you say so? We speak more in sorrow than in anger. What a country must that be HORATIO SEYMOUR can save! Strewn along the past years of the history of the nation are sorrowful remembrances of miseries that might have been averted had there been no HORATIO SEYMOURS in the land. With unblushing impudence and glassy talk the Chairman of the Convention daggered the friends of peace, law and order, even while he bid his hearers not be led astray by passion or prejudice. Sweet HORATIO! When a man is delivered into the hands of the hangman, it is a conventionality for JACK KETCH to say, "Be quiet, I won't hurt you." The one to suffer the penalty of death knows the sophistry of the words. In the Democratic Convention the Republican party was condemned and ordered to execution. HORATIO's mode of inflicting the punishment reminds us of an educated JACK KETCH. "Keep your passions calm; don't allow your suspicions to have way—stand still, I will not hurt you." Gracious HORATIO!

A prejudiced man, with crafty skill and polished tongue, speaking to those of warped judgments, could not have pursued a more effectual method of putting truth out of court. She was not wanted there. Her business was not on that side. With folded robe, Truth took her departure from the New York Convention as soon as HORATIO SEYMOUR commenced to speak. Turn the speech as we may, HORATIO, it reminds us only of bits of broken glass scattered where the sun's rays catch them. The genuine use of the glass is gone. They twinkle and warn that children playing with them may cut themselves. Shining, broken HORATIO!

Thus the philosophy of earth, of which HORATIO has not dreamt, is that "Mene, mene, Tekel Upharsin," is writtten in broad and unmistakable characters by loyal and good people across the Democratic party. If the Democrats see it not it is because they have not cultivated their sight but relied on fogyism, because they have not put aside passion and prejudice. And while they follow SEYMOUR and his ilk they will remain in the same pitiable condition. Cold, cruel, merciless, glittering, deceptive HORATIO—fie; for the blunders and crime of the Democratic party such as you are responsible.

THE Democratic Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at Cooper Institute, alias the side show of the Democratic Convention—made preparation for ladies—but none came. These Democratic defenders expected that their attempts to help save the nation would have been cheered by the presence of ladies. They looked for the gentle presence of female beauty in vain. There were no waving of handkerchiefs to cheer them. The absence of ladies was significant. "None but the brave deserve the fair"—and the fair were not there. We will not say the Democratic soldiers and sailors are not brave, but judging them by the rule of female appreciation, the ladies could not have thought them very brave, or they would have cheered them with their presence. The absence of ladies damped the proceedings. They thrashed away at the old Democratic straw according to programme, and having expended their little enthusiasm, sought consolation at an early hour in the nooks where benzine temptation abounded.

The Tax on Whisky Sales—Important Circular from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The following communication from Revenue Commissioner E. A. Rollins is important to the liquor trade. It reveses the general impression that rectifiers of distilled spirits are not required to make monthly returns of sales of rectified spirits, unless, it can be shown that the two-dollar per gallon tax has been paid on distilled spirits before rectification. All sales of such rectified spirits must be included in monthly returns of sales. So, also, if the character of the original package is changed by affixing the name of the rectifier tor the original package, or putting his trade-mark thereon. Such rectified spirits are clearly liable to a tax of two dollars on each sale of $1,000 worth of spirits.

Treasury Department, office of Internal Revenue Washington, July 8, 1868.—Sir: John E. McIlvaine, Esq., attorney at law, No. 221 south Fifth street, of your city, has enquired of me whether a rectifier or wholesale dealer in liquors, who has taken out a license, and paid special tax as such, is obliged to pay a tax on sales? The answer to this question depends upon whether or not the products of rectification are specially taxed otherwise than by the tax laid on sales in section four of the act of March 31, 1868. The special tax imposed upon rectifiers is measured in amount by the number of barrels rectified; but I do not regard this as a specific tax upon the articles manufactured or prepared for sale specific tax here referring to a tax directly imposed upon the article, as upon all distilled spirits, "upon all cotton produced," etc.

But rectifiers rectify for the most part distilled spirits, which are specifically taxed, and the payment of the tax on which the law requires to be shown after rectification as well as before, thus regarding them as retaining even after rectification the original character in which they were taxed before undergoing that process. Sales of such spirits by a rectifier or wholesale dealer I do not regard as sales under section 4. Sales of other articles thus specifically taxed, and thus retaining the character in which they were taxed, are likewise freed from tax; but sales by a rectifier of articles not thus specifically taxed, or not thus retaining their original character, are taxable under section 4, referred to above. Sales of articles of this last class by a wholesale dealer in liquors are taxable, if such dealer manufactures or prepares the articles for sale, or puts the same up for sale in packages, with his name or trade-mark thereon. A copy of this letter will be sent to Mr. McIlvaine.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

John W. Frazier, Esq., Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yosemite Valley.

The Yosemite, or Great Grizzly Bear Valley in California, is a wonderful place. It was not known by white men until 1852, and was discovered then by a party in pursuit of marauding Indians, who generally made this wonderful valley their place of retreat. The valley is a mile in perpendicular depth, and six or eight miles in length. There is a mountain that rises perpendicularly from the valley to a height of 3,600 feet. All along the valley cliffs rise of great height. There are splendid water falls, one of which is the Nevada, having a fall of seven hundred feet, being eighty feet in width at the top of the mountain, and about twice the width at the bottom, but the wonder is the Yosemite, described as the highest falls in the world. From the point where it leaps down from the cliff to the base of the mountain is only six feet less than half a mile. The wonders of the Yosemite Valley are great, and when the Pacific road permits, tourists will find fine roaming in the mountain side.

GEN. GARFIELD, in the House of Representatives the other day, struck at the root of an evil which has grown to be a nuisance, by moving that hereafter no publication of the debates in Congress should be paid for out of the public Treasury. In support of this measure he said that the present system had reduced "Congressional debating to essay writing and essay reading, and if any man should hereafter have the curiosity and patience to wade through the vast masses of these printed volumes and find here and there scattered valuable thoughts, it would only be as the geologists finds coprolites imbedded in the strata of the earth." He wished to have the same practice here as in England, where very full and accurate reports were printed in the *Times* and collected in the volumes of Hansard without expense to the Government. This proposition failed; the desire being, if they could not have the *Globe* reports, to have as near an equivalent for them as possible, by whoever will furnish them cheapest.

MR. GREELEY don't mince matters when denouncing what he regards a downright villainy—not even when Thaddeus Stevens is the proposer. For instance, speaking of Mr. Stevens's proposition to offer the holders of the National obligations greenbacks, dollar for dollar, Mr. Greeley says:

That is to say, for a debt which specifically draws interest in gold at 6 per cent. we propose to pay the principal being payable within twenty years at farthest, in greenbacks, the holder of which will put greenbacks drawing no interest at all and payable never, and of course does not accept these—we may thus save him no whether or not he calls this paying—we deem it swindling so barefaced that no Hackney in New York would consider it worth resort to it without being cut by his fellow blackleg as a low, contemptible villain.

ONE feature in the new Tariff bill just reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, is that which admits free of duty "books in foreign or dead languages, and scientific treatises, of which no editions are printed in the United States." It is quite evident that such works are of value only to students and men of science; and the fact that they are not reprinted shows that the quantity of them imported can affect the revenue only to so trifling an amount as to be inappreciable.

THE *World*, in dressing up the claims and qualifications of Sanford E. Church, laid particular stress on the statement that during the war he was a vigorous supporter of volunteering. This seems to have killed Church in the Convention, for besides those of New York he got no votes, and was soon lost sight of altogether. Pendleton, who opposed enlistments and sympathized with the rebels, was the favorite from the start.

THE Metropolitan Democratic Club, of New York, introduced one Colonel Yerger, of Mississippi. He expressed his love for the nation as it is as follows: "I hate a Union of blood and plunder, of oppression and tyranny—a Union headed by a usurping cabal called the Congress of the United States. I hate it, I spit upon it." Such are the pets of the Metropolitan Club.

IT is not perhaps generally known that the power of test for boilers is as great from cold water as by steam. Let a boiler be placed so that the fierce stream from a hydrant may be forced into it. That continued for any length of time after the boiler is full, will cause the indicator to mark very highly—and that much quicker than steam.

BALTIMORE distinguishes itself in hate to the colored population. The School Board of that city has ordered that no colored teacher shall be allowed to take part in the education of colored children, thus shutting out all opportunity for colored talent to distinguish itself. Colored children must, therefore, be at school separate from white children and have white teachers.

IT is said that the first fruits of the determination of Austria to throw off the Concordat is the reduction of her army. Education in a broader sense will follow, and if she persists in her praiseworthy intentions we may look for her emancipating her position amongst European nations.

THE full letter of Miss Susan B. Anthony to the Democratic Convention is published. The Convention was so ungallant as not to hear it. Susan wants them to accept the black man as a friend and a brother, enfranchise woman and go stiffly against the bloated bond-holding aristocracy. The Convention only laughed.

THE *Times*, of England, says that the Tory Ministry have sacrified everything for which they professed regard, including their own honor. Such a judgment, from such a quarter, is pregnant with warning of the fate of the party.

ROBERT H. ISABELLE, the colored speaker of the Louisiana Legislature, is a son of Dr. Isabelle, who served as a surgeon in the armies of Napoleon. He is a complete refutation of the slanders uttered against the colored race.

THREE more bodies of the victims of the Lake Erie collision have been found: A boy, supposed to be the son of Mrs. Lidstone, Cleveland, James Marston, Clerk of the Morning Star, and Mr. E. Parker.

THE authorities in Cuba don't believe in the signer of the emancipation proclamation. An American citizen in Cuba peddled amongst other prints, the emancipation proclamation. The man was arrested. The authorities held that the sale was the same as disposing of incendiary documents and a contravention of the laws of Cuba. The offender against Cuban ideas of liberty has applied to the American Consul to procure him an early trial, but it is doubtful if that will be granted.

A PHILADELPHIA paper represents the trade of that city as at as near a stand as it was ever known to be. Beginning with the great staples —iron and coal—the trade in neither affords any profit. Pig iron would probably pay at current prices if there was any considerable demand for it; but it does not pay manufacturers to work it up.

A HIGHLY gifted reporter of the Schutzenfest in New York assures us that there were "seas of wine and oceans of lager." He discribes the sharpshooters as being "in Paradise;" and the carnival, at that very instant, "at its height." Who wouldn't be a sharpshooter, not on a single day only, but all the year round?

Lightning struck several trees and houses on Sunday night in Philadelphia, but did no serious damage. The wind tore flags and awnings to pieces, and uprooted trees in the squares. Several new houses, unoccupied, were blown down in the northern part of the city.

Prominent citizens of Boston propose a reception to Charles Francis Adams on his return from England.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wade Hampton is a fine specimen of a rebel. He refused to submit even after his superior officer had yielded. But he is now one of the biggest of the Democrats.

The *World* says "Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia contributed of their thieves, pickpockets and roughs to the Democratic Convention, and not only was every bar room and saloon in extra working order, but several thousand additional ones were extemporized on the corners, and under the trees and awnings." The Democrats may with safety say that their gathering brought together a goodly company.

In the trial of those supposed to be concerned in the murder of Mr. Ashburne, the defense has opened with an alibi. This was old Weller's style of defense—"Oh Sammy, Sammy, why warnt there an halibi."

A "stylish" young New Yorker has appeared on the streets of San Francisco, and is described as follows: "The latest styles of walking suits appearing on our streets may be pronounced very 'nobby'—more so when the wearer has a big thing in knee-pans. A nice young man just from Ne' Yawk was noticed on Montgomery street the other day. His coat tail ended where the tail of a well-shaped gorilla begins, and his tight pants gave to his small legs (which terminated in prodigious yams) the appearance of a couple of broomsticks springing out of molasses kegs. The young gal who sells bouquets on the corner of Clay street viewed him with an admiring eye, remarking that he looked 'sweetly pooty.'"

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writes a very sensible letter on the poisoning of infants. The point is the manner in which the faces of babies are covered up—whereby the writer says they must undergo partial suffocation.

The body of a man named Hutchison, buried in Gilmantown, Wis., seven years ago, was found, when taken up for removal to a new burying ground the other day, entirely petrified and looking perfectly natural. In color he was a shade darker than in life. By pressing upon his cheek it could be felt to spring, like a pane of glass when pressed against. The remains of his daughter, who was buried near him, exhumed at the same time, had followed the usual course of nature in their decay.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives the following verbatim report of the speech of President Grant to his Cabinet, March 4, 1869: "Gentlemen, I hope you'll excuse me for one hint preliminary—Do as much as you can, and say as little."

They have just received in Portland, Maine, the largest sweet potato ever raised on the island of Cuba. This monster weighs forty pounds, is twenty-four inches long, nine inches in diameter and twenty-nine inches in circumference.

Last Sunday was a day long to be remembered. Visitors to New York from New Orleans and many other points, said they had never felt the heat so much in their Southern homes as they did on Sunday in New York.

It is estimated that the leading crops of California, now maturing, will yield, of wheat, 20,000,000 bushels; of oats, 2,500,000 bushels; of barley, 10,000,000; hay, 550,000 tons. As their mineral wealth fails their agricultural wealth increases.

A report from the gold region of New Hampshire shows that since the discovery of the precious metal the yield has been genuine, rather slow, but on the whole satisfactory.

Nineteen years ago Bishop McDougall went as the first Christian missionary to Sarawak, Borneo. Within that time a Christian church of a thousand Dyak and Chinese members has been gathered under eight European and one Chinese clergyman and eight native chatechists, and four churches have been built and consecrated.

Miss Laura M. Schafer, a young and beautiful girl, was burnt to death last week through the bursting of an oil lamp. Her lover—who had been her companion since childhood—shot himself three hours after her death.

It don't speak much for Fenian valor, when Chicago policemen routed a whole host of them at a Fenian picnic in that city on the Fourth of July. The Fenians were armed with muskets and swords, but the police were victorious.

The Shoshones and Bannock Indians have lived at peace for years, and are thankful for the Reservation in Utah made for them. The country drained by the Wind river and its tributaries, from Wind River Mountains, on the south boundary, to Little Owl creek in the north, is given to the Shoshones. The Bannock Reservation is on Snake river.

Some of the German railroad companies employ good-looking and respectable young ladies at their ticket and freight offices, and the railroad managers say that the change is a most pleasant and profitable one. The young ladies are most conscientious, and quarrels which, as long as men were employed, occurred very frequently at the ticket offices, have now entirely ceased.

It is believed by Professor Lepsius, the eminent archæologist, that meteoric iron must have been used by the ancient Egyptians, in dressing the blocks for the Pyramids, and the other rude structures of Egypt. This he infers from the late date at which smelting of iron was made use of, and from the fact that when iron is mentioned in the earliest records, it has an affix, signifying "from the heavens," attached to it.

In Chicago they make no bones of plain speaking. For instance the following choice extract from the *Post*: "What a pig-headed, asinine, stupid, ignorant old dolt the Chicago *Journal* is, to be sure! The paragraph quoted above—an editorial paragraph at that—none of your telegraph items—is ample evidence."

The editor of the *Protestant Churchman* says that at the late Convention in Grace Church, Newark, "quite a *cavalcade* of surplced boys headed a procession at the opening services." A procession on horseback is certainly a startling Ritualistic development.

An Albany physician says that pure lager beer is not only not intoxicating, but that one glass of it will immediately sober a man made drunk by spurious beer. The *Express* thinks that this being so, pure lager beer is a very scarce commodity, and that there is a great deal of the spurious article around.

The lower House of the North Carolina Legislature has elected two colored doorkeepers.

"Flap doodle" is the term given by some Minnesota paper to the stuff supplied by some eastern lecturers who have been starring out there.

The Emperor and Empress of the French addressed a dispatch of sympathetic condolence on the anniversary of the attempted assassination of the Czar in France.

The Chilian President announces that he considers the war with Spain at an end. It has been the opinion for some time that the Spanish fleet would not return to that coast.

The fever has gradually decreased in Peru. Lima has been improved by draining, and it is confidently hoped the next season will be less sickly.

THE Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* tells a story of a clergyman who turned gambler: "A young man who has lately been cutting quite a swath in this city has a very singular history. Not many years ago he was a member of Yale divinity school, being then apparently a fellow of much promise. He preached at Fair Haven and at New Haven in connection with a gentleman, who is now a professor in Yale College. He remained through his course at the divinity school, and was duly graduated. In time he accepted a call, and became the pastor of a wealthy church in Brooklyn, New York. His friends securing him good position for him in the "City of Churches." Soon after, the oil excitement broke out. The young clergyman made a venture which suddenly netted him $60,000. Success turned his head. He went still deeper into speculation, and, at his own request, was dismissed from his pastorate. Thenceforward he served not God but Mammon, and by mere luck in his speculations amassed a large fortune. But of late he has been going on from bad to worse. He has been cast out of his ecclesiastical connections, and his recent stay in this city has been noted for his lavish expenditure of money in gaming, and his shameless amours with women of bad character. Such a career as his has fortunately few parallels."

IT is announced that the Siamese twins, after living to be fifty-nine years of age, and raising large families of children, have determined to have the singular ligament which unites them severed by a surgical operation. The reason assigned for the act will be acknowledged to be a good one. The twins have reached an age when disease may be expected to attack the system, and, being at this moment in a physically healthy condition, are naturally appreheusive that the one may communicate disease to the other, which will prove fatal to both. The ligament uniting the twins is situated near the vital organs, and by lapse of time has been developed into a hardened, integumental link, by means of which such sensations and impressions are conveyed from one to the other that a perfect physical unity is established between them. Will the severance of this bond prove a harmless operation, like the amputation of a foot or a hand, from which each will readily recover? Or will it prove fatal to both? The subject was discussed in the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris long ago, but in consequence of the very diverse opinions expressed no attempt was made to perform the operation.

The Board of Supervisors of New York met Monday afternoon, and received from the Tax Commissioners the tax lists for 1868, showing the total amount of taxable property in the county for 1868 to be $908,397,327, being an increase over 1867 of $71,766,914.

PERSONAL.

—The health of Mr. Shellabarger, of the Seventh Ohio Congressional District, has so far improved that his friends hope he will be able to run for Congress again. A celebrated New York physician says that with proper treatment he can be entirely cured in six months.

—The *Ohio State Journal* of the 3d has the following: "General Grant stated in conversation with a gentleman of this city, while on his recent visit here, that he hoped the Democracy would nominate Mr. Chase at New York. The reasons he gave for this hope were that many vexed questions, vitally affecting the interests of the Republic, would then be set at rest, and the old pro-slavery slag would be forever removed from politics."

—The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commercial* says that A. T. Stewart, of New York, has purchased a half block in that city, and intends to erect a mammoth dry goods house, at an estimated cost of $450,000.

—Dickens will give a course of farewell readings in England, this fall, and will then retire permanently from the stage. His pen will continue to utter eloquence to the world.

—Henry Vincent, the eloquent English liberal, sailed for Liverpool in June, but writes back that he "hopes to return in October, for a few more months' run through the Great Republic." Mr. Vincent is a hearty supporter of Grant and Colfax, and prophesies their election.

—Cuvier, the naturalist, was, in his favorite pursuit, very democratic in his tastes. He treated all men as his equals, and would not allow others to treat him as their superior. One day, while discussing a question of anatomy with a young naturalist, the latter constantly interjected in his conversation "Monsieur le baron." "There is no baron here," replied Cuvier, "there are two students seeking the truth and bowing down only to her."

—One of the Liverpool papers speaks of Edward Everett as "one of the most eminent of living Americans."

—A proposition is on foot in New York to tender Charles Francis Adams, our late minister to England, and soon to arrive at home, a reception and dinner, as a token of the public appreciation of his eminent services abroad. This would be a very proper thing to do, certainly; but it is the fashion to decline public dinners now, and we fear those gentlemen who are anticipating putting their legs under the mahogany with a real Adams will be disappointed.

—Paris has produced a modern Sardanapalus in the person of Count B——. He has an income of some 200,000 francs per annum, and dresses like a lady. Not content with appearing in his dashing carriage in this costume at the late races in the Bois, he has just given a ball, the guests being ladies only, and numbering some of the most distinguished names of the old French aristocracy. Folly ever attracts the false and fashion charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and the frauds and monopolies it has nearly dooused the burden of debt accumulated during the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its rapacity the pillars of the Government are tottering on their base, and should it succeed in November in placing Senator Ex Presidente Pendleton in power as subjected people, amid the ruins of liberty and the wrecked fragments of the Constitution, we do declare and resolve that ever since the people established the Union in order to secure to the British crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been guarded, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of the State respectively and the people thereof; that no interference with, or attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of any of such rights, is a gross outrage, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and in which despotism be established in the place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that we regard the recon

Weekly Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One solitary Democratic Congressman was in his seat in the House yesterday. New York has no attractions for him.

According to our latest advices from St. Thomas earthquakes there had become quite frequent and alarmingly violent, some of the shocks lasting as long as thirty minutes.

John Coole, who killed his two step-sons named Quayle, in Warrensville, June 27th, cut his throat Monday night in his cell in Cleveland jail, with a razor borrowed from a fellow prisoner. Coole's companion in the cell was wakened by the blood dripping on his face, and found Coole dead. His trial commenced Monday.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson accepts the complimentary entertainment to take place at Annapolis, his birthplace, on the 21st inst. He also accepts the banquet proffered him by the Baltimoreans, but the time is not fixed. Mr. Johnson sails in the Bremen, from Baltimore, on the 1st of August, for England.

A Havana special of the 6th inst. states that the peasantry in the neighborhood of Jacmel, Hayti, entered that town recently and plundered the place. The American Consul called for a United States man-of-war to be stationed at that point. So far, Salnave is reported to have been successful against the insurgents surrounding Port au Prince.

The Louisville Board of Trade yesterday adopted a resolution that four hundred feet span was sufficient for the bridge over the Ohio at that place.

The steamer Importer, from the Upper Missouri, arrived at St. Joseph yesterday, with fifty thousand dollars in treasure. A large number of Indians are camped along the river, but they were generally quiet. Father Desmot was in Fort Rice with fifty hostile chiefs. A grand council was to have commenced on the 1st inst. A party of seven prospectors in Wind River Valley were attacked by a large body of Indians on the 26th ult., and Henry Seaman killed and three others supposed to be killed. The Indians lost eight.

Three persons were drowned while crossing Connecticut river at the ferry at Holyoke, Massachusets, Monday. They are supposed to have been Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Davis and their little son, of Springfield.

Monday night, while Peter Cagger and John E. Devlin were driving through Central Park, New York, as they were turning a short drive, a wheel gave way, the carriage was capsized and Cagger and Devlin were dragged several rods under the wreck. Cagger was instantly killed, Devlin severely injured, and it is feared will not recover. They were on the way to attend a reception at the Manhattan Club.

Adelbert Moeller, a druggist of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, accidentally poisoned himself on Monday, and died on Tuesday.

Fred. W. Simons, of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, recently walked one hundred miles in twenty-three hours and a half.

The steamship China, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Northwestern (Tennessee) Railroad difficulty will probably be settled this week. The employees are paid and trains running regularly. The result will be effected in part by the intervention of Governor Brownlow.

The New York Republican State Convention meets to-day in Syracuse. It is expected the work of the Convention will be speedily transacted. The nomination of Hon. Lyman Trumaine, of Albany, is generally conceded.

Warrants were issued by the Treasury Department during June, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounting to $25,360,000.

The steamers France and Saxonia, from Europe, arrived yesterday,

Miss La Costa, the beautiful and accomplished reader, died in New York Monday evening, of rheumatism of the heart.

A State Canal Convention is called at Albany for the 12th of August, for the purpose of taking the most effective means for the promotion of reform in canal management and improvements of canals, having special reference to the nomination of State officers, and decide what action shall be taken by the canal men of the State in the coming election.

A party of soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth Infantry went to the house of Edward O'Neill, in Memphis, who had shot a comrade the day before, and battered down the door. O'Neill fled to the county jail for safety. He was pursued and fired at by the soldiers. O'Neill's friends hearing the firing, soon collected, and but for the arrival of the day with a guard, a bloody riot would have resulted.

W. P. Kellogg, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and J. H. Harris, of Concordia parish, have been nominated for United States Senators by the Republicans in the Louisiana Legislature.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Merchants' Bank, it was decided to raise the capital to four million dollars.

Great destruction of property was caused by the fire in the woods between Montreal and Quebec.

The body of Richard Stevens, of Lebanon, Maine, was found yesterday lying in a field in Dover, New Hampshire, under such circumstances as to make it certain that he had been murdered.

Mark Grayson, pedestrian, left Richmond, Va., yesterday, to walk to Omaha, making sixty Democratic speeches on the way. The trip is to consume forty-seven days. He carries a flag marked "Democracy." A large crowd followed him to the suburbs.

The United States bonded warehouse of S. G. Sloan, Second street, between Morgan and Cherry, St. Louis, was nearly destroyed by fire, between seven and twelve o'clock, yesterday. The warehouse contained a considerable quantity of tobacco, iron and nails, the value of which is not ascertained. Loss unknown at present.

Rev. Dr. O'Hara and Rev. Dr. Shanahan, Bishops elect of Scranton and Harrisburg, are to be consecrated at the Cathedral, in Philadelphia, next Sunday, by Bishop Wood. The apostolic briefs were received from the Pope on Tuesday.

Mr. Bowen, the new Republican Mayor of Washington, is turning out all old rebel office holders under his control.

General Grant and family and General Dent arrived at St. Louis yesterday, and are at the Planters' House. The party will leave for the General's farm, a few miles from the city, today, where they will remain some time. A large number of persons paid their respects to the General, but he declined any public demonstration. General Sherman was with the party from Cincinnati.

Governor Orr's last message was sent to the South Carolina Legislature on Tuesday. The constitutional amendment was adopted in the Senate Tuesday, five only voting in the negative. The chief contest for the Senatorship will be between A. G. Mackey, Collector of Charleston, and Fassaway, Assessor of Internal Revenue.

Ground was broken on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Springfield Missouri, on Saturday, the Fourth, with imposing ceremonies. A large number of people were present, many coming from Kansas and Arkansas. Miss Mary C. Fisk, daughter of the Vice President, removed the first shovelful of earth, after which speeches, appropriate to the occasion, were made by Governor Fletcher, Andrew Pierce, Jr., of Boston, Hon. John S. Phelps and Henry M. Blow, General Fisk, Colonel Baker and others. A large force has been placed at work on the Atlantic and Pacific road west of Springfield, and also on the South Pacific road, west of Little Piney. The enterprises are being vigorously forward, with a view of connecting St. Louis and San Francisco by the 35th parallel route to Albuquerque beyond.

Three laborers were drowned by the upsetting of a scow at Milwaukee, Tuesday night.

Jacob Yenning, of Henderson, Minn., was struck by lightning and killed on Tuesday.

Charles Roberts, of Stillwater, Minn., attempted to fill a kerosene lamp while it was burning. The lamp exploded, setting fire to the fluid in the can, and he was terribly burned.

Hon. John A. Griswold, of Rennsselaer county, was nominated by the New York Republican State Convention for Governor.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and Electoral ticket, meets at Trenton to-day.

The cholera in Havana is unabated.

The heaviest thunder storm ever experienced in San Francisco prevailed on Tuesday.

The July meeting at Dexter Park, Chicago, closed yesterday.

No business of public interest has been transacted by the North Carolina Legislature this week.

A fire in Champaign, Ill., on Monday, destroyed property valued at $100,000. Insurance $45,000.

The annual tobacco fair was held in St. Louis yesterday. The quality of the tobacco displayed was inferior to that of former years.

An entire block of frame buildings was destroyed by an incendiary fire in Kansas City, Mo., yesterday. Loss $60,000, insurance $15,000.

A committee of Democratic members of both houses of the Louisiana Legislature presented a communication from Gen. Buchanan, reciting that the presiding officers of both houses had proceeded in violation of the State constitution, the instructions of the General of the army, and the General commanding the department, in excluding members entitled to seats. They appeal in behalf of the people of Louisiana for redress, and ask the military commander, by virtue of his authority, to place said excluded members in their seats. General Buchanan replies that while in his opinion these proceedings are illegal, unjust, oppressive and known to be in opposition to the will of the General-in-Chief, yet he believes that the interest of law and of the people, in this crisis will not be best subserved by forcibly interfering to correct the abuses complained of, and says he will forward their communication with a copy of his letter to Gen. Grant and the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph company in New York, yesterday, the number of directors was increased to twenty-nine, the following new members were added: Hon. John D. Caton, Ottawa, Illinois; S. G. Simonds, Kenosha, Wisconsin; E. Creighton, Omaha, Nebraska; R. A. Lancaster, Richmond, Virginia; A. B. Cornell, Ithaca, New York; Marshall Lefferts, New York. Over twenty millions of stock was represented, and the vote was unanimous. At a subsequent meeting of the new board of directors the officers of the past year were unanimously re-elected, as follows: Wm. Orton, President; Hiram Sibley, N. Green, B. R. McAlpine, Vice Presidents; O. H. Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Louisiana Legislature yesterday went into joint session and elected W. P. Kellogg to the Senate for the long term, and John S. Harris for the short term.

General Wager Swayne has assumed command of the District of Tennessee, headquarters at Nashville.

At Aurora, Indiana, yesterday, Thos. Owens shot his wife, who died in an hour afterwards. He then drew another pistol and shot himself, dying instantly. Cause, family jars.

OUTLAWRY IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Rampant.

A Nashville dispatch says: The night of the Fourth of July was celebrated in many places in Tennessee by monstrous Ku-Klux parties, accompanied by the usual outrages upon Union men and negroes. Large bodies of these fiends of the New York Convention paraded in Maury, Giles, Rutherford and other counties. In some places they were more than four hundred strong. At about 10 o'clock at night, a force estimated at between two to five hundred, entered Shelbyville, Bedford county, dragged Mr. J. C. Dunlap from his house, took him into the street, stripped and tied him, and inflicted upon him two hundred lashes. Mr. Dunlap is a white man, a teacher of freedmen, and has been maintaining a flourishing colored school in Shelbyville for two years past. He sustains the character of a quiet, inoffensive man. It is the opinion of his physician that he cannot survive his injuries.

On the same night [illegible] same body of men whipped a negro named James Wisner in a most brutal manner.

It is asserted that the rebel citizens of Shelbyville gave the Ku-Klux decided encouragement by failing to vote. The excitement generated in the county is intense, and a number of the freedmen have fled to Nashville.

The colored refugees came into the city today from Gibson county, West Tennessee, to which they moved from Mississippi. They state that negroes are whipped and killed at pleasure in that county by the Ku-Klux, and that the civil authorities afford them no kind of protection.

A gentleman, who was during the war a high officer in the Confederate service, and whose business led him to travel extensively in Middle Tennessee during the summer, states that there is a wide-spread organization among the young men of the late Confederate army in this State to inaugurate war. In reply to the arguments of cooler men, who have attempted to dissuade them from their course, and induce them to abandon their organization, they say, "You managed the war before, and we obeyed you; now we intend to manage it to suit ourselves." I have this from a high source, from a gentleman who is not himself a Radical; and it his opinion that, unless the most vigorous measures are adopted to destroy the Ku Klux organization in this State, the most bloody consequences may be anticipated.

Andersonville.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* has extracts from a section of the United States Sanitary Memoirs, which contains the report of a Confederate Surgeon, Joseph Jones, that confirms the worst accounts we have ever had of the treatment of the Federal prisoners at Andersonville. Professor Jones is, of course, an impartial witness, or rather his bias is toward the Rebel side, and he endeavors to excuse the enormities to some extent. But the facts he gives are all that are needed to show that not one word has ever exaggerated the loathsome barbarities, fiendish neglect and devilish cruelties of that vile area wherein, starved, almost, naked and nearly destitute of shelter, a thousand suffering men were the average haggard population of a single acre. There were times when forty thousand captives occupied twenty-seven acres.

In his description of the topography of Andersonville, Dr. Jones thus describes the quality of the water where it entered, and when it left the stockade:

The waters of the streams, wells and springs within the stockade (Confederate State Military Prison) and the Military Prison Hospital (Federal) were also subjected to careful chemical examination, and were found in like manner to be of remarkable purity.

The waters of the stream issuing from the stockade and hospital are contaminated by the filth and offal of the Federal prisoners, and contain not only these matters and various salts resulting from their decomposition, but also numerous maggots, animalculæ, and cryptogamous plants.

As these waters, loaded with filth, flow sluggishly through the swamp below, filled with trees and reeds coated with a filthy deposit, they emit an intolerable and most sickening stench. Standing all over these waters in the middle of a hot day in September, as they roll it sluggishly forth from the stockade, after having received the filth of twenty thousand men, the stench was disgusting and overpowering; and if it was surpassed in unpleasantness by anything, it was only in the disgusting appearance of the filthy, almost stagnant waters moving slowly between the stumps and roots and fallen trunks of trees and thick branches of reeds, with innumerable long tailed, large, white maggots, swollen pen and tomed carcasses, and fragments of bread and meat. Even at this late day, this most corroborative testimony from a Confederate officer, is valuable as rebutting the attempts of Copperheads to whitewash the blackest page in the history of the rebellion, and as proving that it could not be taken in restoring to political influence and social regard the men who tolerated or countenanced, or perpetrated the inhuman outrages. We give a single passage, to prove that we have not put the case too strongly:

With regard to the condition of the sick, and the causes of disease, Dr. Jones says:

The patients and attendants, for the two thousand in number, are crowded into this confined space, and are but poorly supplied with old and ragged tents. Large numbers of them were without any blanks, and lay upon the ground, oftentimes without even a blanket—no beds or straw appear to have been furnished.

The tents extend to within a few yards of the small stream, the eastern portion of which, we have before said, was used as a sink, and was loaded with excrements; and I observed a large pile of corn bread, bones and filth of all kinds, thirty feet in diameter, and several feet in height, swarming with myriads of flies, in a vacant space near the pots used for cooking.

Millions of flies swarmed over everything, and covered the faces of the sleeping patients, and crawled down their open mouth and depositied their loathsome eggs in the ingenious wounds of the living, and in the mouths of the dead. Myriads of mosquitoes also infested the tents, and many of the patients were so stung by these pestiferous insects that they appeared as if they were suffering from a slight attack of measles.

The police and hygiene of the hospital were defective in the extreme; as the attendants were selected from the prisoners, who not only robbed the sick, of their clothing and rations, but also neglected their comfort and cleanliness in a most shameful manner. The sick were literally incrusted with dirt and covered with vermin.

When a gangrenous wound needed washing, the limb was thrust out a little from the blanket or bed of rags upon which the patient was lying, and water poured over it, and at the same time allowed to wash into the ground-floor of the tent.

The supply of rags for dressing wounds was said to be very scanty. I saw the most filthy rags, which had been applied several times and imperfectly washed, used in dressing recent wounds. When hospital gangrene was prevailing, it was impossible for any wound to escape contagion under these circumstances.

The "Pleasures" of Cochin China.

Every morning, on turning my eyes on the beams and rafters of the bungalow, I saw serpents of a large size creeping and winding over and about them. At first I was horror struck at the sight, but after a time they had ceased to terrify me, at length became even familiar to the eye; so that when I awoke I used to look for them as objects of course, and learnt to distinguish my visitants one from another, both by the diversity of their speckles black and green, and by their size. They twined round and round the rafters and beams; but I never knew one of them to fall or injure me. Here also the trees and bushes were illuminated by swarms of fireflies, which presented on a dark night the grandest sight imaginable. It was my custom to stroll in my grounds through the paddy fields in the interior, and admire the verdure of the country and the majesty of the silent forest; and often has the black scorpion, two or three inches in length, turned towards me in deadly enmity, and the wild elephant, the buffalo, or sanguinary tiger encroached on our path. And here the boa, and other enormous serpents, fatal alike to man and beast, might be seen coiled beneath the bushes, watching eagerly for their prey.—*Voyages in the East*

The feeling in the commercial world on the question of taxing the interest on the national securities is no doubt accurately reflected in New York by the *Bulletin and Chronicle*, which holds the following language: "The new bill is mandatory, and is simply a repudiation of a portion of a solemn contract entered into at a time when it was a matter of life and death to the nation to obtain the loans necessary for carrying on the war. We must measure our obligations by our past condition, and not by present standing as a nation. When these our present standing as a nation. When these our present standing as a nation. When these our

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

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DEMOCRATIC SAVIORS.

A doubtful kind of saviors for the nation are to be found at the Democratic Convention; saviors that savor strongly of rebellion; of slavery with its attendant horrors; of the cause of the terrible war with all its horrid concomitants; and these saviors are marshalled to the front as patterns of modern Democracy. What a savor they send forth, savoring of immoral pestilence and death.

At the head of the Tennessee list is General N. B. FORREST. His record shows that up to the commencement of "the little unpleasantness" that cost so much blood and treasure, FORREST was *a dealer* in slaves—in the firm of FORREST, JONES & Co., of 89 Adams street, Memphis. He is a genuine Democrat, hates the nigger with intensity. If it were possible to show the kindness of the firm to the slaves they trafficked in, no doubt some fine traits of character might be found to adorn the record of FORREST. How he loved the nigger he showed at Fort Pillow. FORREST was the General who captured that Fort; the man who ordered the massacre that took place; who ordered the slaying of all the colored men that were there found. This is one savior in assembly in New York trying to teach us how to save the nation. His compeers from Tennessee, except the negro man JOE, are beaten men for Congressional honors.

WADE HAMPTON, one of the leaders of the rebellion in South Carolina, who not only did much to make secession a verity, but lent his aid and sanction to continue the war, shines at the head of delegates from that State. He is supported by CHESTNUT, who resigned his seat in Congress to enter into rebellion, and was one of the authors of the South Carolina ordinance of secession. Then we find BONHAM and KERSHAW, rebel soldiers, B. F. PERRY, some time Provisional Governor, ALDRICH and RHETT, members of the State Legislature when secession was passed. Truly this is a fine band of saviors from South Carolina. Mr. RHETT, not many days since, declared the kind of platform the South would accept; sounded threats of another rebellion if they could not have their way; bid defiance to the North in her policy of maintaining laws and good government in a manner that could not be mistaken; and thus South Carolina and Tennessee teach by way of delegations. The delegations from Georgia, North Carolina, Florida and Missouri bristle with rebel Generals and Majors. The mention of their names will be sufficient. Georgia, ex-rebel General J. B. GORDON; North Carolina, Z. B. VANCE, J. W. HOKE and M. W. RANSOM, all ex-rebel Generals. Florida, POOLE and VAN NESS, Majors in the rebel army. Missouri, PRICE, late General of the rebel army. Alabama sends two ex-rebel Governors; Virginia, all prominent rebels; California, Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvaia, Iowa, Massachusetts and New York rebel sympathizers.

Is this a gathering that can bring peace to the nation? Have they forgotten the past? Has the murderer of Fort Pillow changed into a lamb? Will RHETT eat the words he wrote not two weeks since? Have the Generals, Majors, and ex-Governors of the States in rebellion changed in their hate to free institutions? Is not the presence of such a host of ex-military rebels pregnant with proof of the existence of the same unrepenting, diabolical hate that had fearful sway in the past?

These chosen in preference to moderate men are those that pretend to teach a nation how it should be governed. These, with the blood of loyal men scarcely wiped from their garments, come to deliberate on how they shall teach the North. There is the same struggle for mastery. They remember the time when they clutched the offices of the States; when the government was at their mercy, and who would, if they had the power drive back the nation to the Egyptian bondage preceding the war. Behold the teachers, ye whom they wish to teach. In the campaign shatter by bullets their expectations of rule, as their treasonable intents in the past were destoyed by bullets. Democracy represents rebeldom now against lawful authority, only wanting opportunity to exercise its teeth and claws.

TAXING THE BONDS.

At a time when the government was hard-pressed on all sides, and its financial necessities most urgent, it called on the people—not capitalists merely—but everybody, to give their money and take its bonds; and the call was responded to in various ways, to the amount of about twenty-five hundred million dollars, the average interest thereon being about six per cent., the bonds being mainly Five-Twenties. Without the money the government could not have survived, and there was no other way of getting it. Nor was there any certainty that the government would not, after all, go under; for the days were dark, and it was no time for stopping to calculate coolly. There were those who did not hesitate to urge that whoever put his money into these bonds would draw a blank. And they are of those who are now clamoring for a step toward repudiation. The Government gave good terms, but nobody at the time thought, and few will now contend that, considering everything, they were too good. It was a bargain—a contract—the consideration whereof, so far as the lender is concerned, was that that he should get the nominated interest, and ultimately his principal. There was a chance that he would get neither. On the other hand, Government agreed to pay, but everybody understood that the rebellion must first be put down, and the life of the nation preserved. Few men in their cool moments, operated on by no emergency, would choose to lend money in this way at an average of six per cent. per annum. Now, however, if we do not destroy our credit by dallying with the repudiation idea, we may, perhaps, borrow as much or fund our debt at a less rate of interest. But this depends on the way we keep our faith.

It is not an auspicious circumstance that the House of Representatives, by the votes of all the Democrats and enough Republicans, have instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill providing for the collection of a tax of ten per cent. on the interest on these bonds, whereby the interest will be reduced. The proposition is a blow leveled at our credit, especially abroad—just where we should be most jealous of it. So far as it goes, it is repudiation; for it violates a solemn agreement. It is a proposition calculated seriously to impair, at the moment when the strengthening of the national credit should be the policy of everybody in the land, more especially those acting for the Government.

There is much claptrap talk about bonds escaping taxation when every other description of property, including incomes, is taxed. Who of those who thus talk would take the bonds on less favorable terms under the circumstances existing at the time Government virtually demanded the money? And what sort of honor is it that prompts an individual or a nation, after the storm has been weathered, to undertake to cut down the agreed upon rate of interest on a forced loan? Ordinarily bonds should not be exempted from taxation; and as a rule there should be no way whereby money could escape its share of the common burthens. But in this case exemption from taxation was in a large degree the wherewith the nation saved its life; and who will say it was too much to pay?

Six hundred and fifteen millions of the bonds are held abroad. Would anybody repudiate the bargain—which was an easy one for us, as everybody thought at the time—on that account? At home four hundred and twenty-five millions are held by the banks, which are taxed as heavily as anybody. The remainder is held, not by the capitalists, but as a general thing by men of comparatively moderate means. Is there any reason why the bargain with them should be repudiated?

The vital consideration which attaches to this question is the National Credit. That must be preserved at all hazards. There will be no difficulty in funding the debt if we keep perfect faith. If we do not, the thirteen millions which the proposed ten per cent. tax would produce would be earned at an incalculable cost.

AMERICAN AND ABYSSINIAN HEROES.

That stage of affairs in connection with the Abyssinian war has been reached indicated by the appearance of a successful player before the curtain. The cable dispatches inform us that General NAPIER, when he reached London, was cheered by a large crowd who had been waiting for his arrival. Quietly and unostentatiously he drove from the railway depot. In the evening, Parliament honored the hero of the war. Votes of thanks were passed to General NAPIER in the Lords and Commons. Party animosity was out of sight for the time. Earl RUSSELL, in the Peers, as leader of the opposition, warmly supported the motion, and in the Commons, the rival chiefs, GLADSTONE and DISRAELI, united in thanking the General who had led the troops to victory. Thanks of Parliament is one of the greatest honors a British subject can receive; and when rival factions forget for a short time their animosities the inference is clear, respect for warriors is not dead in that old land. So long as human nature remains what it is, this regard will continue. We may talk of the honors of war as we please, dilate on scenes of carnage and blood, invoke gentle peace and sing hymns in honor of the time when spears shall be turned into reaping hooks and cannons melted into ploughshares, yet is there a lingering love for the heroes of war, and their deeds of valor festoon the pages of history for coming generations. It may be the lower passions of nature are thus gratified. We will not philosophically discuss that point. Willing to take the world as we find it, accepting the judgment of facts, we find the warrior welcomed home amidst shouts of applause, and the sternest legislative bodies in the world doing homage to the valiant deeds performed by the chief and army that he led.

For once, in history, England acts the part of justice. She has sought to add no territory to her already large dominions; has simply freed those of her subjects who were in captivity, thanked the General and army for their services, and again addresses herself to the great social battle of the year. The curtain has fallen on the Abyssinian war; the successful heroes been lauded by the magnates of the realm. We will not lift that drapery to point to the destruction of Magdala, the scenes of misery, of which correspondents gave vivid descriptions, or to speculate here on the probable results of the war on Abyssinian dynasties. The warriors of the age, who, with a stern sense of individual duty, and a fine appreciation of national honor, peril their lives in public service, deserve thanks of those who love the countries for which the deeds are performed. Nor will strangers to such countries, governed by well balanced judgments, refuse the honors of approval grateful people pay to deserved success.

England thanks General NAPIER in the approved fashion of the country. America has a General who performed greater deeds than NAPIER; one who, with a strict sense of duty, upheld the integrity of the nation in a time of almost unutterable peril; who conquered rebel armies, brought into submission the renowned chieftains of Southern chivalry and overthrew, by courage and persistency, the most formidable conspiracy to destroy a good government the world had ever seen. In the storm of battle, when the hope of the nation was faint, America's General was calm, relying on the courage of his troops and the patronage of heaven for right, to restore peace once more to the land. There were scores of battles and skirmishes compared to which the storming of Magdala was boyish sport in the art of war. A country of vast extent had to be traveled; a foe to be encountered skilled in all the arts of war; treason lurking in the North that had sent the General to do battle for her cause, to be dealt with by diplomatic skill. From that war tide in the history of the nation, General GRANT came forth victorious, glorying not in his self estimation, but rejoicing that he had been instrumental in saving his country. The people asked, who so fit to execute the laws, as the chief officer of state, as he who preserved the nation in her dark hours of adversity?

While England honors her warrior of the NAPIER race, content to thank him for what he has done. America, with greater gratitude, reflects that GRANT, who did so much to secure peace, can, by the exercise of those abilities which have called forth the admiration of the world, preserve that won by the gallantry and personal sacrifice of devoted soldiers. Herein is the difference between Republican and Monarchial Institutions. The servant of the people in war will become, in the highest position, the representative of peace. Called by the exigencies of the time to wield the sword in defense of liberty, GRANT receives the thanks of a grateful people in nomination to the highest honor in their power to bestow.

Proud of GRANT and his honored achievements, rejoicing in the true estimate formed by the people of the services he rendered, and satisfied of his ability ably to discharge Presidential duties, we desire not the elevation of a warrior as simply that and nothing more. There are times in the history of nations when men seem providentially raised up to meet existing circumstances; who, with abnegation of self, address themselves to great tasks, and from the nettle danger, pluck the flower, safety. And such as these, when danger is past, are willing to resume the ordinary duties of life, satisfied with the convictions of duty, and the approvals of conscience. Between ambitious and patriotic warriors there is this marked difference: patriotism inspires with country and duty; ambition exacts self-glory, careless of consequences or cost. We grudge not NAPIER his honors; he has nobly earned them. We turn to a chieftain who performed greater services, and in the name of America, welcome him to the Presidency of the youngest but mightiest nation on earth.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

It is a common axiom in European politics that on the movements of France depend peace or war. If she does not really engage in strife she sits a kind of arbiter of the fray. When Austria and Prussia combined to crush Denmark, and then fell out respecting the spoil, France watched for territory. When Italy became involved in the war between Prussia and Austria, France lent her sanction to Italy to help to clear the Austrians from possession; not that she loved Italy more, but in the game of chances it would be easier for France to fight or frighten Italy than larger powers. Holding the key of Europe, France sets an example that is pregnant with evil—the maintenance of a large army in time of peace. Though not now engaged in war, the standing army of France will not be less than half a million of men, without counting those contingencies that might be equipped in a few days. France, in less than a month, could have fully a million of men under arms—men who have been regularly trained as soldiers, and therefore perfectly understand military duty.

The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Fourth of July, shows that France does not intend to disband any of her forces. It is true, part of the cable dispatch says that a furlough has been granted to all the rank and file of the Fifth Corps d'Armee; but the temporary leave of absence can by no means be taken as the intention of France to reduce her warlike power.

The opposition party in the French Government feel as strongly as all the Reformers of Europe, that there should be a diminution of forces in the French Empire. M. JULES FAVRE sought to sound the Ministry on the Emperor's intention, and answer was given in an unmistakable manner. The Emperor's policy is that to maintain an effective peace, it is better to be prepared for war. The three points possible for war for France are so ambiguously put as to leave us in the same state of doubt as before the arrival of the telegraphic dispatch.

The Minister says, and of course they are the words of the Emperor, "the only war possible for France was one in defense of her territory, her honor, or her self-reliance." We may understand war in defense of territory or to avenge injured honor, but the "self-reliance" is a puzzle unless aimed at Prussia. So long has France had "self-reliance" on her powers to arrange European affairs, that the presumption of Prussia startled her. The time has not, however, come for a declaration of intentions. Even the members of Assembly are in a state of doubt whether peace or war is intended; but they may rest satisfied, and also all the world, that the modern Sphynx of Europe is only waiting a favorable opportunity to avenge the attempt of Prussia to stand in the front rank as a peace or war making power.

In the meantime, Austria disarms 36,000 men. That country, having learned by sad experience the expenses of war, turns her thoughts to peace. The number of men she disarms is very small in comparison with her standing army. The release of 36,000 men will considerably help the struggle to redeem herself financially.

The honor of France—the "self-reliance" of France, are of such a ticklish character that it is impossible to say how long peace will last. The men of the Fifth corps can be recalled in a few hours. Indeed, it is questionable if their leave of absence will extend to more than a few weeks in the heat of the season, so that the furlough means little. France declares through her Minister that she has no hidden designs—but places no faith in the fraternity of nations—another huge blow at Prussia, who may understand, if she has the sense to perceive, that having come victorious from the quarrel with Austria, having astonished the world by Sadowa and Koniggratz, she must be prepared, the first opportunity, to measure strength with France before being admitted into the list of first-class powers.

EVERYBODY has heard of "the nigger in the wood pile," but who ever believed that a genuine Ethiopian, a fully accredited delegate, with an actual constituency, would turn up in a Democratic National Convention! Such, however, hot as is the weather, is the naked truth and burning shame. The negro's name is JOE WILLIAMS, and he is from the State of Tennessee. He has his papers, and is the colleague of General FORREST, who, before the war, was the most extensive professional slave trader in all the South, and during the war, more especially at Fort Pillow, the most successful exterminator of the negro race of whom we have any knowledge. In these and kindred respects he is the most distinguished member of the Convention; but for all this JOE is said to feel not a little ashamed of him, and quite disposed to cut his acquaintance. However it may be between these two Tennessee delegates, we are confident we shall hear from the party no more about this being "a white man's government." Who ever believed that things would come to this pass in the bosom of the Democracy, whose creed has every time been that the negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect! We shall expect to see FORREST and nigger JOE take a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the Convention.

THE *World* continues to come down on PENDLETON. Convinced apparently that he will be nominated, that paper has set to work to keep his doctrine out of the platform. For instance, the following:

> One of the most popular things the National Convention can put into our platform will be a denunciation of false money and a safe and speedy method of getting back to specie payments. The sham money which is the curse of business, is the work of the Republican party, and a part of its work which the Democratic party can never in reason or consistency accept.

This interpreted means that it will never do to put the "false money," otherwise the PENDLETON greenback idea, into the platform. We shall see. But the *World* does not stop here. It says:

> We trust there will be no such nonsense in the platform as that this is exclusively a white man's government, for this was never at any time a Democratic doctrine.

This would be drawing the teeth and knocking off the fangs of the copperhead; and against any such attempt the copperheads will make fight. It is already demonstrated that whoever is nominated a wedge has been driven into the Democratic party which no nomination can extract.

> WILL the COMMERCIAL tell its readers what is meant by the "letter and spirit" in the fourth plank of the Chicago platform, or will it continue to dodge. Is it in favor of paying the five-twenty bonds in gold or greenbacks?—*Pittsburgh Post.*

When a man who has his notes out, not yet due, and they amount in all to a considerable part of his fortune, begins to equivocate how or when he will pay, his creditors have a right to suspect that he may not be entirely honest, or perhaps is insolvent. Should he, however, steadily proclaim he can and will pay according to the "letter and spirit" of his obligations, reasonable persons will ask nothing more, and certainly will be satisfied with nothing less. As to the five-twenty bonds, we are in favor of paying them according to the "letter and spirit" of the agreement. Meanwhile the policy of the Republican party is to close the gap between greenbacks and gold, whereby any question whether the payment shall be in the one or the other will disappear. The PENDLETON doctrine is to widen the gap by setting the paper money mill in motion, indefinitely reduce the value of greenbacks, and rush directly to repudiation.

THE New York *World*, the central Democratic organ, does not seem to relish the idea of taxing bonds. Its language is as follows: "If the Government can withhold ten per cent. on the interest it has promised to pay, it may withhold twenty per cent., or fifty per cent., or even the whole of it, under the name of a tax." The Chicago *Times*, another leading Democratic organ, declares that "the taxing process, being an arbitrary reduction of interest on all outstanding bonds, would be 'repudiation' in the sense of depressing the market value of all federal bonds." The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the home organ of Mr. PENDLETON, turns its back on the proposition, and stigmatizes it as "an electioneering trick."

THE passage of the Omnibus Bill and the new political life in the States that have resumed constitutional relationship with the Government, will afford fine opportunity for the reduction of expenses incurred in keeping armed force in the various districts. If the Democrats in the various States will accept the position, treat the honorable regard for the observance of the laws in a similarly honorable spirit, the reduction of the army will speedily take place. Thus, justly, is the onus cast on the enemies of the Government. If they refuse to place themselves in a condition of obedience, the effect of their taunts concerning expense of the army recoils on their own heads.

MISSISSIPPI having voted to stay out in the cold, the Democrats begin to realize that they have simply bitten their own noses off; for, had they adopted the constitution—they having a clear majority in the State—they would have had the Legislature, State officers, the United States officers, and, in November, the Presidential electors. For abstaining from carrying the State, the Republicans cannot do less than thank the Democrats many times. As long as Mississippi chooses to act in this way, and remain under military supervision, she will afflict nobody but herself.

> WE are informed by those whom we consider reliable, that in case the bondholders rule the convention and nominate any man but Pendleton, without his greenback platform, the Labor Reform party will put forward a candidate "as the only representative of the taxpayers."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Here is covert treason, and the "only Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania" has not a word to say against it. Interpreted it means that if PENDLETON is not nominated his friends will bolt. Truly affairs are getting into an interesting shape in the Democratic camp.

THE bill levying a ten per cent. tax on the interest on our national securities, which the Committee, under the instruction of the House, has reported, is a hook so naked that we apprehend some of the repudiators themselves will keep aloof from it. The Committee have coated it with no bait to disguise its real character, but have left it so completely bare that no one will be deceived. It squarely enacts the repudiation of the original agreement, and the accompanying report does not hesitate to say as much. The Committee declare that the movement is "hostile to the public interest and injurious to the national character." So far as we have been able to discover but three Republican journals uphold it.

WHEN it was proposed to issue greenbacks PENDLETON denounced them as unconstitutional and worthless. Now, however, he would turn every thing into greenbacks. The holders of 2,000,000,000 greenbacks would most likely wish to know how they were to be redeemed; but on this point the oracle is silent. Mr. PENDLETON at the beginning having voted that they were unconstitutional and worthless, the logical conclusion, even though there, was nothing else—would be that he intends to settle the whole question, debt and all, by repudiating them.

THE Republican primary elections in Armstrong county resulted as follows, on the Congressional question: For DARWIN PHELPS, 1,390; DAVID BARCLAY, 485; THOMAS WILLIAMS, 156; E. MCJUNKIN, 30. Mr. PHELPS was authorized to name his conferees, and chose HAMILTON KELLY, GEORGE B. SLOAN and Col. P. TEMPLETON. The Conferees will meet in Freeport on next Monday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of deciding who shall represent the Twenty-Third District during the next Congressional term.

> THE Chicago *Journal* says "that every Illinois man voted for this resolution except Bromwell and Harding; neither of whom is a candidate for reelection. Messrs. Cook and Judd were not present. Not more than one in six or eight men would oppose the measure if submitted to a popular vote."

Cincinnati and St. Louis have said a good many hard things of Chicago, but nothing half so damaging as this confession. We are not disposed to dispute what our contemporary asserts, but regret it on account of the city whose reputation for morality did not before stand any too high.

It is now said that Vanderbilt is master of the railroad situation, and that he and his associates hold a controlling interest in the Erie stock. Interesting developments are expected in Erie affairs. There is said to be $800,000 missing out of the funds derived from the sale of convertible bonds, which is accounted for as having been spent at Albany pending the late legislation on Erie affairs. Mr. Vanderbilt is naturally reluctant to sanction such a large appropriation of funds for defeating him, and perhaps suspects that a portion of this amount is still in the hands of the parties charged with the Albany disbursements; he is therefore said to refuse to accept this deficit; and as matters now stand, it is not improbable that certain parties in the direction may be held responsible for a mal-appropriation of the funds of the Company.

A ROMANCE comes from Minnesota. At Owatonna resided a milliner, Mrs. Myrick, who was the mother of a young and fascinating daughter of about sixteen. A very respectable young man, named Odell, had been paying the daughter attention for some time, and it was currently reported and believed that they were engaged. Matters stood thus when a man from Chicago, or some city further east, to whom Mrs. Myrick was indebted in the sum of $2,000, came to Owatonna and made the acquaintance of Miss Myrick. The mother wanted to sell the girl for the $2,000. It was a bargain. The girl told her sweetheart and they decamped together, but were overtaken and the girl brought back. What has become of her sweetheart is not known, but public opinion forced the mother to close her milliner's shop.

THE Legislative body of France has voted by a majority of 179 to 8 the bill which authorizes the raising of money for the Suez Canal by lottery. The minority say that the speculation having disgusted real capitalists, the Legislative body sanctions an appeal to ignorant people and tolerates gambling. Any way, France is determined to have money to finish the undertaking, and goes in bravely by majority for lottery prizes to carry it through.

THE grain harvest, not only in the United States but throughout Europe, promises to be abundant. It follows, therefore, that with a good yield per acre (should such be secured) the total production of wheat at the coming harvest must be large. In the face, therefore, of such an event, we ought not to be unprepared for a heavier fall in the value of wheat, and a more complete replenishing of our empty barns than could have been expected.

THE complaint is that delegates cannot find each other in New York, after whole days of fruitless search. Especially is this the case with Western men who are unused to the city They get lost in the crowd and know not where to go to look up persons they wish to find. The green ones are therefore deeply disgusted, and declare that New York is just the worst place in the world to hold a convention.

"HOLE IN THE DAY," a famous Chippewa warrior chief, has been shot by three Pillager Indians. Not daring to face the great warrior, they shot him as he was riding in a buggy. The St. Paul *Press* of June 30th gives a long account of the exploits of "Hole in the Day," who was a great warrior, diplomatist, followed many customs of the whites, and had the papers read to him daily by an interpreter.

THE rebel General Forrest has written a letter in which he kindly forgives the Federal soldiers for what they did in the war of the rebellion. He professes himself now in favor of a "friendly feeling all round." The General will be a shining light in the Democratic Convention, in favor of a white man's government. He belonged to that persuasion at Fort Pillow.

THE Premier of England has dined with the Merchant Tailors' Association, one of the oldest corporations in London, and his declaration was that Church and State are indivisible, and that ruin only can be prevented by the electors voting for the Tories in the coming elections. Tory Peers honored the gathering in goodly numbers. It is clear there is to be some sharp practice this fall.

THE total effects of the late Ex-President Buchanan, as shown by the appraisement just filed in the Register's office in Lancaster, amount to $330,582. Five per cent. of this sum goes to the State as collateral inheritance tax. A peculiar feature of the inventory is the absence of United States securities. The bulk of his property was in railroad securities, and he had investments in Tennessee and Virginia bonds, and a deposit with the Barings, in London, of $8,000.

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN having been surrendered by his bail, is in the debtors' prison again. He was before the Court of Bankruptcy the day before he was lodged in jail, when the Queen's counsel spoke of him as a man who "owed everything to everybody, and had nobody owing him anything." Better remand the fellow to a lunatic asylum, or let him go entirely.

IT will be interesting to house keepers to know that lamp cylinders can be prevented from cracking when exposed to the burning flame, by first placing them in a vessel of cold water and bringing this to a boil over the fire, then removing the vessel and allowing it to cool before taking out the cylinder.

THE rebels are marching upon New York, not with muzzles on their lips or fetters on their limbs, but boldly and defiantly; and nothing is needed to complete the procession but the rattlesnake flag and the favorite air of "My Maryland" or "Dixie."

DO NOT NEGROES LOVE, ORDER?—The conduct of fourteen negroes who brought in one of their own color, who had killed two white men in Wilcox county, and gave him up to the authorities in Savannah speaks, in their favor as men of law and order.

JEM WARD, the celebrated English bruiser, has arrived in New York, and the joke is that he has come to the Democratic Convention to help keep the Pendleton escort in order. Jem will be a valuable ally outside for the party that "secures him."

A VERY fine story is in circulation as to the conduct of the English Queen concerning the morality of Tennyson's Enoch Arden, and her walk and talk with the Poet on the subject. Very good story, but we don't believe it.

THE representatives of the American nation who may happen to be in the vicinity, will keep festivity in honor of the Fourth of July at Wiesbaden.

SEVERAL great corporations are in the market with their bonds. The Illinois Railroad Company is inviting an increase of its capital some two millions of dollars by sale of stock. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is offering five and a quarter millions of new stock. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is asking for two millions. The Camden and Amboy in the last two years has added twenty per cent. to its capital, and several of the New York and Western Railroad Companies a much greater per centage.

Inside Southern Views.

Rev. Dr. Sears, one of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, has made a statement of his experiences for a considerable period in the South. He gives it as his opinion, that the papers there that vilify the North, do not justly represent the sentiments of the people, and are actuated from other considerations than any convictions of truth and duty. We quote some hopeful words from Dr. Sear's remarks:

> A great change has begun—I will not say it is completed. A very great and radical change has begun in the minds of the people of the South, and is to be carried through to the end. Slavery is abolished, and emancipation has been proclaimed throughout the country. And this is accepted; accepted at first as a necessity, accepted very reluctantly and with much indignant feeling, but now there is in my opinion a growing conviction among sober-minded men that heaven is to be thanked for this unforeseen and unexpected result which the war has brought about. There are constant references of it to a higher power that overrules all things, sometimes mysteriously, but in a way which they are compelled to acknowledge is for wise and good purposes, and that things are beginning to see some of these purposes. The tone of their preaching in this respect is changed. My own personal observations in eight or ten States has convinced me that there is a prevalent opinion among the better men both in the clergy and the laity that the abolition of slavery is one of those great dispensations of Providence before which every man is to bow silently and without reluctance. Sometimes it costs a struggle; their loved system is gone; the institution which they once loved is gone; the whole order of things is passing away, and many of them are doomed to pass the real of their bereaved poverty. And yet they believe that a higher good is come about, and they view things with chastened resignation. I think they await the developments of Divine Providence.

Dr. Sears says the people of the South are coming to understand that Calhounism has been the author of all their trouble, and recognize that the whole order of civilization is about to be changed. He gives it as his opinion that the North must supply the means for setting the South on her feet again; that education free and universal has become the grand idea there; that a goodly class are determined to begin anew in life and go ahead according to the new ideas which have been planted in the place of slavery and its ramifications. He says the feeling of hostility to Northerners is dying out and that enterprising men are welcomed generally, and there is no thought of having another disturbance. Dr. Sears concludes as follows:

> The white people at the South are bitterly opposed to universal suffrage, but are much more opposed to impartial suffrage; that is, the same qualifications for both races and a limited suffrage for both. But they will accept a universal suffrage if they are obliged to. There will be no fighting, although there has been a good deal of bluster. The end of slavery was greater nonsense. The South could not be dragooned into another war. Appeals to arms will never be applied to other parts of the world applies equally well to the South, and that is that "in talk, talk big, very big." I laughed on the occasion, and the great difference between the North and the South is that the one "We are two" is come out big, and we begin big and come out small. The South, on the other hand, commenced small in business, the rich men have never been poorer than they are now. The great want is for capital, and if Northern men take their capital over there and endear [illegible] to parties and planters they can do well. There were no people so capable of self-control as the Southern people; it is impossible for them to be worked up to any pitch of excitement. Nothing as for it. I do not believe the impediments to Northern men living in the South will long exist hereafter. It will be like the Normans and the Saxons in England—they will unite, and a noble race will be the product.

The Republican City Committee.

A call for a meeting of the City Executive Committee of the Union Republican party, to be held this afternoon, at two o'clock, at City Hall, will be found in another column. Several important matters will be considered, and a full attendance is desirable. The city having been re-districted, some changes may be necessary to conform to the new lines, and the preliminary steps will be taken towards effecting an efficient organization in all the wards. The time for holding the City Convention, to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, may also be the subject of discussion. The act of consolidation provides that the first annual election for members of Councils, and of all municipal and ward officers, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1868, by the officers conducting the State and county elections. It is proposed to devote about one month or six weeks to the canvass in the city, so that it is not too soon to consider the time for holding the City Convention. The ensuing municipal election will be the most important ever held, because, under the supplement to the consolidation act, passed in April last, the terms of office of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer have been increased to three years, and upon the next administration will devolve the duty of organizing and systematizing the government of the consolidated city. The supplement transferred the election of a City Attorney from the people to the Councils, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, who had that power given to the consolidation, so that no party nomination for that office will be necessary. Much will depend upon the manner in which the Executive Committee discharge their duties, and as there is something to be gained by making a fair start, it is desirable that this first meeting should be well attended, and that its business should be carefully considered.

Congressional Conference—Twenty-first District.

The Conference of the Twenty-first Congressional District, embracing the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties, met at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 4th inst. The following gentlemen were present:

From Indiana county—James Alexander, Esq., S. A. Smith and H. B. Miller.

Westmoreland—General C. P. Markle, Gen. T. F. Gallagher and D. W. Shryock, Esq.

Fayette—W. R. Sweitzer and A. H. Shaw.

On motion, James Alexander was chosen Chairman, and W. R. Sweitzer appointed Secretary.

Hon. John Covode was then, on motion, renominated by acclamation, as the candidate for Congress.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

THE Chicago *Times* makes a very tame attempt to defend General Forrest concerning the Fort Pillow massacre. There is an attempt to bamboozle by the method of putting the inquiry:

> If they, the reports, had been true, or even partially true. It is not likely that Mr. N. B. Forrest would now be in a situation to receive the appointment of an alternate to a political convention. It is not the usual practice of the Federal authorities to appoint as alternates to political conventions, men of the Cravmans—brigadier or brother—can testify. In view of the facts within their knowledge, it is suggested that it would be a very fair part of wisdom in them to indulge in reminiscences."

It is because the reports are true that General Forrest is in such a prominent position at the Convention. The more negroes he killed the more hozannahs for him by the Democratic party. His conduct in the war is the best introduction. Strip him of his association with the rebel army, and the charm of General Forrest, in Democratic eyes, is no more.

MR. J. S. WRIGHT, a gentleman who has lived in Chicago about as long as anybody, has just published a large book entitled "Chicago; Past, Present and Future." The book maintains that other cities are no rule for Chicago; that her growth has been faster and she will still progress in a greater ratio than other cities. In the matter of railroads, out of 38,821 miles in the whole domain of the United States, 11,000 miles, or about one-third, are tributary to Chicago. Centred directly in Chicago there are 7,500 miles of railroad, running to and from all important points on the continent, with Chicago for their first and final aim. The earnings of the Chicago railroads amount to about $400,000,000 a year; and a train arrives or departs less than every three minutes of the twenty-four hours.

LATELY on the train General Sam. Cary was mistaken for Mr. Henderson. Impeachment failure was the subject of conversation. Two ardent young politicians made the mistake. Senator Henderson heard them say, as they signalled Cary out, "That's the fellow," exclaimed one. "I'll bet any sum that's the man. He looks it all over. Just look at that treacherous face. Why, he'll sell his grandmother's bones, to say nothing of the Republican party." Henderson, who was sitting near, tells the joke, and Cary don't enjoy it. It is a joke that cuts two ways.

COMMON sympathy exists amongst certain classes. Thus when the news reached the other side of the water of the arrest of Coburn and McCoole, the sporting ring regretted the decadence of the Prize Ring equally in America as on British soil, and took consolation in the statement that the days were not far distant when the glories of the Prize Ring would be revived. We think the days are very distant and conduct like that displayed by the Governor of Indiana, will considerably retard the good time sporting journals prognosticate.

IT is pleasing to find that the attempt to enforce the iron-clad oath failed in Louisiana on the assembling of the Legislature. The hundredth section of the constitution is strong enough for all practical purposes, and to that the members who objected to the iron-clad oath consented. That section provides that there shall be no political disability "on account of race, color or previous condition." That is sufficiently binding to prevent the Democracy of Louisiana from "damning the nigger."

DR. JOHN THIET, of Boston, has recovered $10,000 damages against the Norwich and New York Railway Company. In 1864 the Dr. took the steamer City of Boston at New London for New York. There were troops on board and a musket on deck was accidentally discharged, wounding the Dr. so that he had to have his leg amputated. The verdict was on the ground that the Company did not exercise sufficient care with the troops to prevent the accident.

THERE is a stupid Count in Paris who strives to imitate Sardanapalus in extravagance. There is this difference: Generally he dresses as a lady, and gives parties in that character. The guests are ladies only, and some from the old-est French families attend.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago puffs itself, or its newspapers puff, that it is to be the center for the Indian and China trade. All the world is to rush to Chicago to do it homage. Great is the vanity of Chicago.

Chicago thinks the city should have a Sorosis, to deal with the servant girl question; to regulate when the girls should go out, when stop in, and how receive visitors.

Of the foreigners arrested in Detroit last quarter, 189 were Irishmen, 119 Canadians, 94 Germans, 29 English and 20 Scotchmen.

New England fishermen are seriously annoyed at the fishery regulations of the new Dominion. The license per ton has been quadrupled, and other restrictions placed which authorities say are at variance with the laws of nations.

The Civil Appropriation Bill contains a clause that the Secretary of the Interior shall judiciously expend $8,000 in planting trees on the plains. It appears that trees properly planted and tended will grow as well there as elsewhere. This is a wise appropriation.

The principal Chinese Encyclopedia contains five thousand volumes.

The New Dominion intend to detain all emigrants landing on their shores, unless they have money to leave. In other words, the order allowing money for passage to the United States, has been rescinded. The consequence is the free lodging houses at Quebec are filled to overflowing with Scandinavian and German emigrants.

A monster fish, nine feet four inches in length, the like of which was never seen before, is reported to have been caught in Charleston harbor.

Mark Grayson has, it is said, wagered $10,000 that he will walk from New York City to San Francisco in seventy-five walking days, he to choose his own route. Grayson will commence his march after the rising of the Democratic Convention.

The New York *Evening Post* says that the *World*, which has been eating humble pie for the last two or three weeks, swallowed the last mouthful at a bolt just before the Convention convened.

In Floyd county, Indiana, there is a family which consists of the father, mother and nineteen children—seventeen boys and two girls. There are eight pairs of twins. There has never been a death in the family, and parents and children are remarkably vigorous.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* tells a story of a Louisiana delegate to the New York Convention who strayed into the house of an editor of that paper and began to make himself very much at home, going through his toilet with an elaborateness that nearly forfeited his title to good standing in the Democracy. Just as he was about to be arrested as a housebreaker, the Conservative statesman discovered that he was in the wrong house, having mistaken the residence of a brother who lived in town, and whom he had come to visit.

Says a passenger on a California steamer: "On Sunday evening I noticed a most impressive and novel ceremony in the saloon. It had previously been announced that divine services would be held at 8 o'clock, and hundreds of persons assembled there at the hour named. Who should walk into the pulpit but Mr. E. L. Davenport, the celebrated tragedian. He read a chapter from the Bible, and then made the sweetest prayer I ever heard. If all preachers would pray as fervently as he did, the effect would be much better, to say the least."

By the edict of President Johnson the traitor who fought to destroy the Union is elevated to the same political power as he who fought for the Union. The proclamation was evidently a bid for nomination, but it won't work.

A Presidential ticket suggested is composed of Brigham Young and Brick Pomeroy. Change it end for end, and it would make a perfect ticket for the Democratic National Convention.

An exciting trotting match has taken place in Boston between Lady Thorne and the Mountain Boy. The mare shot ahead some half a dozen lengths, and won the race in 2:26¾.

They have voted in the Common Council of Mexico to try gas in the streets.

The London papers openly warn the English Government that Nova Scotia may become part of the United States. There is a strong feeling in Nova Scotia in favor of joining the Union.

IS Mr. John N. Martin, claiming to be a delegate to the Democratic Convention from the State of Indiana, a fair sample of the delegations? During Thursday Martin indulged to excess—suffered from *delirium tremens*. The Democratic delegate was sent by the New York Magistrate to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

The most killing thing out in the rifle line is a new French weapon appropriately called the *ravageur*. The needle gun is but a pin in comparison with it, and exceeds the Chassepot as much as that it exceeds the old crossbow. How Leatherstocking would stare could he see a collection of Minies, needle guns, Snyders, Spencers, Chassepots, ravageurs, Colts, &c., &c.

It is said that the rebels go as naturally into a Democratic Convention as ducks into water or boys into mud.

An examination of the United States statistics of manufactures shows a clear increase in wages in 1866 of upwards of sixty per cent. as compared with the wages paid in 1860.

The first Japanese child born outside of Japan for the last ten centuries, was born lately at London. Mr. and Mrs. Hamaikari Sadakichi, members of an acrobatic troupe, are the parents.

The Philadelphia *Evening Star* learns that every dead infant picked up in the stre